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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 45

SEPTEMBER 21, 1933

No. 3



What Will Happen to Your Mill  
If You Attack Present Conditions  
With Out-of-date Machines  
That Belong in the Scrap Pile?



## The Zero Hour!

What Would You Have Thought  
If Your Son Had Been Sent  
Over the Top with a Blunderbuss?

You Believe in Preparedness!  
This is the Zero Hour in Business!  
Your Mill is the Army of Attack!

You Can't Win  
With Antiquated Machines

You Can Win  
With Modern X and C Model Looms

They Weave Quality Fabrics  
at Low Cost

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# **BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS AND SUPER-SPEED WARPERS**

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## **REDUCE**

**SPOOLING AND WARPING COSTS**

**FLOOR SPACE**

**YARN IN PROCESS**

**LOOM STOPPAGE**

**SLASHER WASTE**

**AND**

**YARN TENSIONS**



# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 3

SEPTEMBER 21, 1933

## Changes in Interpretations of the Cotton Textile Code

**R**ELATIVE to several alterations in interpretations of the Cotton Textile Code, the Cotton-Textile Institute sends the following:

### WATCHMEN

The interpretation of the Cotton Textile Code with respect to watchmen, about which we communicated with you in our memorandum of August 28th, has been altered. After reconsidering the matter the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, at its meeting on September 13th, has ruled that a watchman should be paid for 40 hours the same wages he received for the longer week he worked prior to the effective date of the code. Under this ruling, for example, a watchman receiving \$20 a week for 80 hours' work prior to the code would now receive \$20 for 40 hours.

In its previous interpretation the Cotton Textile Industry Committee viewed the longer schedule of watchmen as in part consisting of overtime above the standard work week. But after considering the question again the committee felt that this view is not consistent with Section XIII of the code, which reads:

"The amount of differences existing prior to July 17, 1933, between the wage rates paid various classes of employees (receiving more than the established minimum wage) shall not be decreased—in no event, however, shall any employer pay any employee a wage rate which will yield a less wage for a work week of 40 hours than such employee was receiving for the same class of work for the longer week of 48 hours or more prevailing prior to July 17, 1933."

### PIECE WORKERS

The Cotton Textile Industry Committee, at its meeting on September 13th, considered the situation with respect to piece workers that arises when mills do not have pick counters and cloth is removed from the loom in such a way as to cause the pay of weavers in any given week to represent in part some of the earnings of a previous week. In such instances actual piece work earnings may in one week be below the minimum on account of non-removal of cuts and the next week be proportionately increased when the cloth is removed. The Cotton Textile Industry Committee has ruled that the necessary advances to the worker in order to bring his wages up to the minimum in a given week may be deducted from his pay in a subsequent week when wages paid represent, in part, the earnings of a previous week.

### SALESMEN

At one of the former meetings of the Cotton Textile

Industry Committee, it was interpreted that salesmen do not come under the Cotton Textile Code.

### FIREMEN

Some mills have misunderstood the application of the Cotton Code to firemen, being under the impression that firemen are excluded from its provisions. This is not the case, as firemen must be paid the minimum wage. Section II of the Cotton Textile Code excludes from the minimum only learners, during a six weeks' apprenticeship, cleaners and outside employees. Firemen must be paid at the rate of, at least, \$12 a week in the Southern section and \$13 in the Northern section for 40 hours of work. However, there is no limitation on the hours of work of firemen.

### Registration of Productive Equipment

At the meeting of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee on September 13th, B. B. Gossett, chairman of the Plant Extension Sub-committee, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Recommendation to the Administrator by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the planning and fair practice agency for the Cotton Textile Industry, for the making of certain requirements by the Administrator as to the registration of productive machinery and the installation of additional productive machinery in the Cotton Textile Industry.*

The Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Planning and Fair Practice Agency for the Cotton Textile Industry, hereby respectfully recommends to the Administrator, pursuant to the provisions of Section VI of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry, to effectuate the operation of the provisions of this code and the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act, that requirements be made by the Administrator of persons engaged or engaging in the cotton textile industry substantially as follows:

"Pursuant to the provisions of Section VI of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry, heretofore approved by the resident, and to the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Planning and Fair Practice Agency for the Cotton Textile Industry, the Administrator, to effectuate the operation of the provisions of said Code and the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act, hereby requires that:

"(1) All persons engaged or engaging in the cotton textile industry shall register with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., 320 Broadway, New York City, an inventory of their productive machinery, as defined in said code, in place on October 1, 1933, or then under contract but not



installed, such inventory to be duly certified to as to its completeness and correctness;

"(2) On and after November 1, 1933, all persons engaged or engaging in the cotton textile industry shall file a report monthly with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., 320 Broadway, New York City, setting forth any installation of additional productive machinery (new or second hand), as defined in said code, installed by them, and specifying the extent to which such installation is for the replacement of a similar number of units of productive machinery or for the purpose of bringing the operation of existing productive machinery into balance, and an explanation of the same, all duly certified;

"(3) After October 1, 1933, all persons engaged or engaging in the cotton textile industry, prior to the installation of additional productive machinery, as defined in said code, not theretofore contracted for, except for such replacement and such balancing of operation of existing productive machinery, shall file application with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., 320 Broadway, New York City, for transmission through the Cotton Textile Industry Committee to the Administrator, stating the circumstances of and reasons for such installation, and shall secure a certificate from the Administrator that such installation will be consistent with effectuating the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act during the period of the emergency; and

"(4) The Cotton Textile Industry Committee shall examine into such application for such certificate and the facts as to the circumstances of and reasons for such proposed installation. It shall transmit to the Administrator such application with any statements submitted by the applicant, with its report of such examination of the facts and with its recommendation as to the granting or withholding by the Administrator of such certificate to such applicant."

### August Cotton Consumption

Washington.—Bureau of the Census reports 588,570 running bales of lint cotton were consumed in mills of the United States during August, compared with 600,143 in July and 404,497 in August, 1932.

Total consumption for the 12 months ended July 31 was 6,135,525 bales, against 4,866,016 in the like period of the 1931-32 season.

Stocks of cotton exclusive of linters on hand August 31 compare as follows:

	Aug. 31, 1933	July 31, 1933	Aug. 31, 1932
In consuming establishments	1,159,897	1,351,033	1,087,967
In warehouses	5,785,579	5,739,100	6,569,196

Spindles active during August totalled 25,884,704, against 26,069,158 in July and 22,045,060 in August, 1932.

Exports and imports compare as follows, exports being in running bales, excluding linters, and imports in 500-pound bales:

	Aug., 1933	July, 1933	Aug., 1932
Exports	530,627	692,007	452,154
Imports	9,881	11,941	7,223

Twelve months ended July 31:

	1933	1932
Exports	8,419,399	8,707,548
Imports	130,429	131,569

Linters consumed in August amounted to 83,271 bales, against 90,497 in July and 48,449 in August, 1932. Consumption of linters for the 12 months ended July 31 totalled 757,696 bales, against 637,319 in the corresponding period of the 1931-32 season.

## 3 Questions

### How Much Do You Know?

Can you answer the three following questions?

1. What is the best twist to run in roving from Carolina 15/16-inch average staple cotton?
2. What changes should I make in card room when installing long draft spinning?
3. In a mill without the newest methods of vacuum and air systems, what is a good system for cleaning spinning?

The answers to these questions will be found on Page 10

Linters on hand August 31 compare as follows:

	Aug. 31, 1933	July 31, 1933	Aug. 31, 1932
In consuming establishments	289,305	321,694	287,044
In warehouses	25,106	31,731	56,276

Consumption of lint cotton in the growing States was 464,343 bales during August, against 483,230 in July and 338,750 in August, 1932. Total consumption for the growing States for the 12 months ended July 31 was 5,086,383, against 4,033,351 in the like period of the previous season.

Linters exported, but not included in the above statistics, totalled 15,179 bales during August, against 17,695 in July and 10,606 in the month of August, 1932. Linters exported, but not included in the above statistics, for the 12 months ended July 31 totalled 183,810 bales, against 116,319 in the like 1932 period.

Exports of cotton during August were valued at \$27,855,000 compared with \$36,455,000 in July, and \$17,985,000 in August, 1932, Commerce Department reports.

Largest shipments were shown mainly for Japan, United Kingdom, Canada, Netherlands and India. It was observed that in the case of Germany, Italy and Belgium, the value figures are higher than those for August, 1932, which is due to the higher prices of cotton. Smaller shipments were noted for Germany, France, Italy, China, Spain and Belgium.

### National Association Plans Meeting

Boston, Mass.—The extent to which employment and payrolls have increased in the textile industry and other beneficial results that have been attained to date as a result of the operation of the National Recovery Act will be the subject of reports at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Wednesday, October 4th, in the Copley Plaza here.

Frank I. Neild, president of Neild Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, is chairman of the program committee and is being assisted by Donald R. Green, Holyoke; John McClellan, Pelzer, S. C.; V. L. Faulkner, Rall River, and H. C. Whitman, Jr., Esmond, R. I.

Officers will be elected and the nominations committee comprises W. E. Barrett, Boston; W. O. Buzzell, New Bedford; Henry G. Nichols.



## New Textile Machinery Company Formed by American Laundry Machine Co.

For nearly fifty years the American Laundry Machinery Company has manufactured and sold certain special equipment for use by the Textile Industry, especially the knit goods, hosiery and silk fields. The line of equipment has become so extensive that the officers of this company have felt that a separate company should be set up in order to still further specialize and concentrate on these textile activities.

As a result, the Rochester Engineering and Centrifugal Corporation, executives offices, 110 Buffalo Road, Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with the following officers: V. C. Kreuter, president and treasurer; Taylor Stanley, vice-president and secretary; R. C. Caine, general sales manager.

V. C. Kreuter and Taylor Stanley have been connected with the American Laundry Machinery Company for many years and are thorough familiar with the company's business.

R. C. Caine was for years sales manager of the Specialty Department of the American Laundry Machinery Company. That department devoted its activities to the textile field. Mr. Caine is well known in the Textile Industry and will, as sales manager of the new company, be in even closer touch with the industry.



R. C. CAINE

assist the textile industry to produce better goods most efficiently and economically.

It will be the policy of the Rochester Engineering and Centrifugal Corporation to add constantly to the already extensive line of textile equipment and to develop such new products as will

## Another Farm Plan on the Rocks

The same editions of The Tribune which announced the expected abandonment of the international sugar control plan as a failure report the progress of Secretary Wallace's schemes for controlling the production of hogs and wheat.

Mr. Wallace's wheat plan is merely an adaptation of the Chadbourne sugar plan. Get all the producing nations of the world to agree to reduce acreage and then, so runs the Wallace argument, watch the price rise. The sugar agreement was signed and carried out. Cuban production last year was more than a million tons less than the year before. Japanese production was reduced by a million and a half tons. The five exporting nations of Europe reduced their output by more than three and a half million tons. Meanwhile the price of raw sugar has dropped as low as .57 cents a pound in Cuba and today is about 1.61 cents, only a tenth of a cent higher than it was a couple of years ago when the agreement was signed.

If the plan didn't work for sugar, where really drastic reductions in output were imposed, why expect it to work for wheat? Sugar is a commodity produced in large part by a few hundred or a few thousand units. In the United States alone there are hundreds of thousands of wheat

farmers. The difficulties of control are proportionately greater.

Mr. Wallace intends to get the wheat farmers to agree to reduce their acreage by 15 per cent. That may or may not reduce output in proportion. Fertilizer is cheap. If the money advanced by the government is spent by the farmers for fertilizer the results may prove astonishing. The average production of wheat in the United States in 1931, a favorable year, was a little more than 16 bushels an acre. In the same year the average production in England and Wales was nearly twice as high, 30 bushels an acre, and in Belgium the yield was just under 40 bushels an acre. The difference is accounted for in part by rainfall but also and to a very considerable extent by the use of fertilizers. The price of sugar did not rise even though the attempt to reduce output was highly successful. There can be no parallel expectation of reducing the output of wheat.

Much the same judgment must be reached regarding Mr. Wallace's now famous scheme for raising the price of hogs by exterminating 4 million young pigs and a million sows. It is significant that the farmers have been swamping the markets with their young pigs but the receipt of the sows has been disappointing. That can only mean that the farmers propose to take advantage of the government's offer by raising more pigs than ever. Even if the million sows do come to market the effect will be only temporary. Better care of the next litters and more intensive breeding can bring the supply of swine back to normal in less than a year.

Every one now agrees, with the memory of the Hoover farm board still fresh, that it is futile to attempt to raise prices merely by pegging them with government money. We are on the way to learning that it is equally futile to attempt to raise prices by giving bounties for reduced production. There is no certainty that the production will actually diminish and every reason to expect the farmers to exert their brains to defeat the scheme. If prices do tend to rise as a result of the bounties and the artificially produced scarcities, there is still the danger that the higher prices will seriously reduce consumption. If that happens, as it seems already to have happened in cotton, the oversupply will not be reduced and it may well be increased.

Agriculture may recover, but if it does it will not be because of Mr. Wallace's efforts but in spite of them. The real hope for agriculture, today as always, is not in reducing output but in increasing the demand. That can be done by restoring to our farmers their lost markets abroad. It can be done, also, as Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, told his fellow chemists at their convention, by discovering new uses for corn in industry. He estimates that these new uses will absorb an additional quarter of a billion bushels a year. That is the best news which the corn belt has heard in many a year of professional farm relieving.—*Chicago Tribune*.

## Mills Object to Tax on Cotton in Process

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton textile manufacturers claim that there is no justification in asking mills to pay a tax on cotton that was already in the process of manufacture at the time the 4.2 per cent processing tax was levied, and it was said here that objection to this procedure is being handed in to officials in Washington.

Textile men pointed out that a total of around \$6,000,000 is involved in this tax and textile men would be under a further hardship if they had to bear this burden.



## ... Time to change 'em fellers!

Many improvements of the present day cards are the result of the inventive period necessitated by dull business—when the condition of your card clothing was temporarily neglected.

Now comes a period of increased business. Your cards will be called upon to perform super tasks—speed and perfection will be the order of the times.

### Change The Clothing Now!

Give your cards every chance to run at top production. Put on new, modern TUFFER Card Clothing.

*Let one of our Southern representatives show you the difference that Tuffer Card Clothing will make on your cards. Our nearest branch office is always at your service.*

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## Georgia Textile Operating Executives Meet

The annual meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia was held in Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, September 16th, and was featured by an interesting discussion on slashing and weaving subjects, a splendid attendance, and by the election of officers for the coming year.

George S. Elliott, superintendent and manager, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga., who has been vice general chairman, was made general chairman for the next year, succeeding Albert Lehmann, Jr., superintendent, the Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., whose term expired at this meeting. R. D. Harvey, superintendent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga., was made vice general chairman. Mr. Harvey was a member of the executive committee, and, to fill out his unexpired term, A. D. Elliott, superintendent, the Trion Company, Trion, Ga., was selected. The term of John B. Jones, superintendent, Shawmut Mill of West Point (Ga.) Manufactured Company, expired at this meeting and Mr. Jones was selected to succeed himself for a full two-and-a-half-year term.

The meeting last Saturday was devoted to the discussion of problems of the slashing and weaving departments. D. R. Senn, general superintendent of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, and Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., led the slashing discussion, and R. D. Harvey of Lindale conducted the weaving discussion.

For the first time in the history of the organization, the meeting was held on Saturday. The officers explained that it was felt that since, under the code, practically all of the mills of the State are not running on Saturdays, a more representative attendance from each mill at the meeting would be possible and also there should be delegates from a larger number of mills than usual. The results appeared to justify this conclusion; it was reported that the largest registration of attendance in years was made last Saturday.

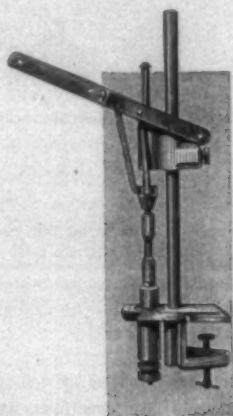
General Chairman Lehman presided at the meeting. Following the invocation by J. Hudson Almand, Rev. Herman L. Turner, pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, who had addressed the convention in March, was introduced, and delivered a brief and encouraging talk on the spiritual and cultural aspects of the "New Deal." Following Dr. Turner's remarks, the meeting continued with practical discussion under the direction of Mr. Senn and Mr. Harvey. No afternoon session was held, the questions being covered at the morning session, but there was an enjoyable and well-attended "Dutch" luncheon at the Tech dining hall, during which short talks were made by Mr. Lehmann, the retiring general chairman, Mr. Elliott, the new general chairman, and Prof. C. A. Jones, director of the textile department at Georgia Tech. The association regularly holds its meetings at Tech through the co-operation of Mr. Jones and other school officials, and suitable measures were taken of expressing appreciation of this courtesy. Many of the members visited the textile school during the convention last Saturday. Mr. Jones welcomed the visitors and promised every co-operation in connection with future meetings.



# sonoco



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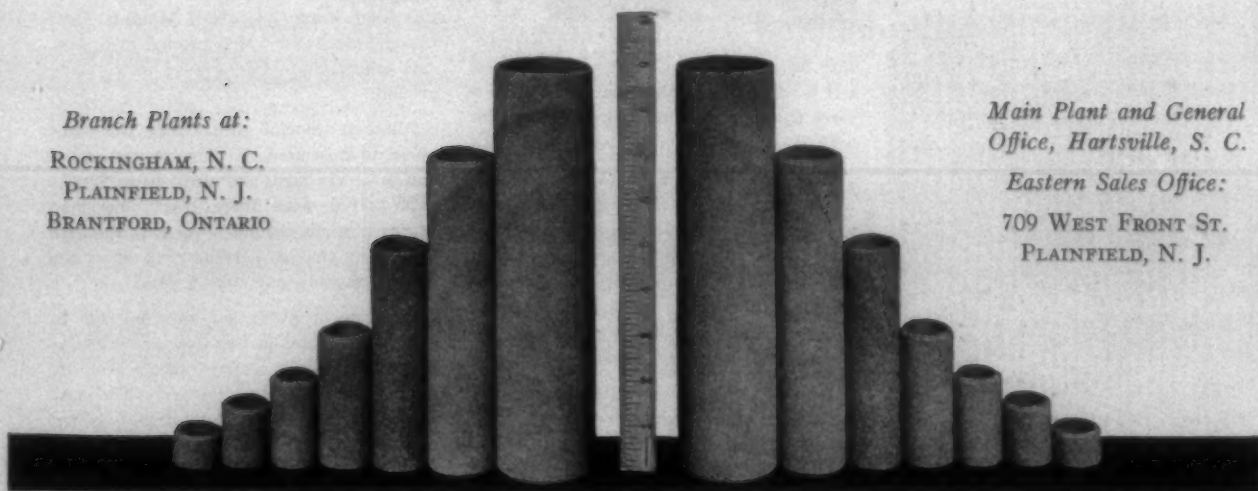
SONOCO CORK COTS lower roll-covering costs. Economy starts with low first cost for a cot that wears three to four times longer, and continues because it can be easily and cheaply re-surfaced on the roll several times.

With the aid of the SONOCO Pull-On Machine and Buffing Machine, roll covering becomes so simple an operation that experience or skill is no longer necessary and expensive equipment is done away with. Thus, with the adoption of SONOCO CORK COTS, a costly and highly technical maintenance problem is economically and efficiently solved, bringing in its wake obviously important savings.

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# THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

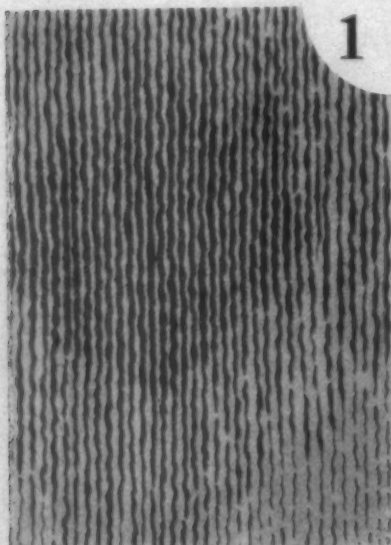
## A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by *Harwood*

With the increasing style importance of cottons, the problem of patterns for cotton prints becomes more complicated and at the same time more interesting—for there are now no limitations to the possibilities for a successful design. For example, no less a criterion than Paris is making evening dresses of dotted cotton broadcloth. This same fabric is not only extremely smart for sports clothes and blouses, but just as saleable as ever for children's dresses and women's house gowns—when these facts are borne in mind, it is quite obvious that it is worth any manufacturer's while to search for and print on his cloth the best type of dot obtainable. The same conditions apply to various other kinds of designs.

### Wool Effects—Textile Prints

Textile prints are extremely well liked at the moment. They appear upon all sorts of grounds—even such seemingly unsympa-



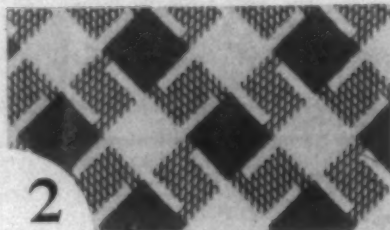
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thetic materials as sateen, which is the base of the large tweed design numbered 1 upon this page. The ground in the illustration is white printed in wavy lines of navy blue, which increase in strength to form large blocks with smaller blocks in still stronger color set within them. Just the one shade is used on the ground. The print is very attractive, and it is made by the Fiatelle Company. The cloth is called Superelle Sateen.

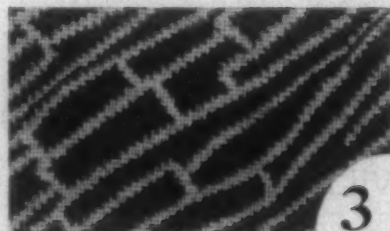
Patterns which suggest wool are even found—and have proven very successful—on percale grounds. An example of a percale print of this character may be seen, Number 2, on this page. It is from Fred Butterfield and shows a wool type plaid composed of one solid block and one in scratch lines. It is very good looking in dark wine color on a white ground.

### Sympathetic Grounds

Wool patterns are also found upon more sympathetic grounds, such as that illustrated, Number 3, a fabric from the Wick-



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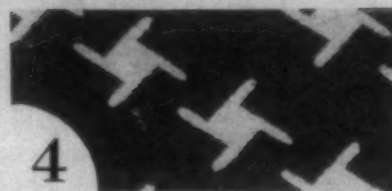


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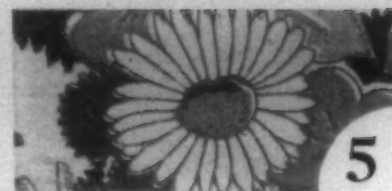
ford Manufacturing Company. The material is soft and of about the thickness of a sheer wool. It is shown here in navy blue with its simple indefinite pattern in white.

Number 4 has the advantage of an interesting ground. It is a soft flat weave slightly closer than Number 3, and running through the dull material are fine slightly lustrous lines forming little diamonds. It is red with a cream check and here and there a yellow diamond is printed on the check. It is made by Noveltex.

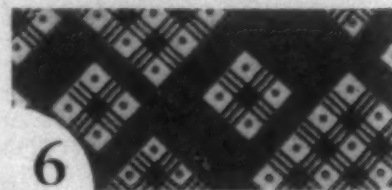
Foulard and cravat patterns are also very much in the mode. The house of Chanel in Paris stressed this type of design strongly last season and America has re-



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5



6

acted very favorably to the foreign stimulus—especially where cotton is concerned.

Number 5 shows a fancy Superelle Sateen printed in a smart cravat design. The ground is comprised of alternating dull and lustrous stripes, and the little pattern is printed in cream and orange.

### Colorful Prints

In contrast to the textile and foulard prints which we have just described, and which are usually conservatively colored, are the gay multicolored cottons which are equally in the mode. Many of these are floral prints which still show the effects of the cottons from Liberty of London, featured several seasons ago by Best and Company of New York—and ever since a potent influence in fashions. A print of this kind from Cohn Hall Marx is illustrated, Number 6. It is printed in brown, gay yellow, and vivid orange on a white ground.

Another colorful print from the same house is illustrated, 7. The ground is red and on it are large and small white blocks cross-barred with three black lines and having a bright red dot in each little square formed by the crossed lines. In effect the pattern vaguely resembles a plaid.

Speaking of plaids, we must not fail to say that they are just as smart in prints as they are in woven cottons—which is to say just as smart as they can be. The same may be said of checks and stripes—as for dots, we started this article with a statement of what Paris thinks about them.



# *Sink or Swim*

Bodies dropped into water either sink or float. As a rule there is no middle ground.

In the past, some mill managers have been able to make their works survive with old equipment and inferior materials. But conditions are quite different today.

Under the Textile Code, with its shorter work week and higher wages, obsolete plants will soon be sunk in the sea of excessive operating costs. It will be only a question of time.

Southern mill owners realize this fact, as evidenced by the impressive increase in orders and inquiries reported by Southern representatives of textile mill machinery and supply manufacturers.

There was never a more opportune time to place all of the facts regarding the time and cost-saving advantages of your products before the officials and operating executives of Southern mills.

The medium to use is the journal that is really READ. Surveys conducted by advertisers and agencies, as well as the testimony of Southern representatives, prove conclusively that this live, newsy, WEEKLY journal is the most widely and thoroughly READ medium in the Textile South.

MEMBER  
A. B. C.

## TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEMBER  
A. B. P., Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# Answer to Questions on Page 4

*Answers to the three questions on Page 4 are given below. They are all supplied by well known mill men.*

*Contributions to this series of questions and answers will be welcomed. You are invited to send in questions, with your own answers or to submit questions with the request that other men be asked to answer them.*

*If you do not agree with the answers in this issue, or feel that you can give additional worthwhile information regarding these questions, we will be more than glad to hear from you.—Editor.*

No. 1. I have found that the best twist to run in roving, considering both quality and production, is standard twist or  $1.20 \times \text{square root of the hank roving}$ . This answer is not a new one theoretically but is much less twist than we find in the average card room. It has long been the practice of carders to run as much twist as possible and still get stock to draft. This practice has to an extent been corrected by the advent of long draft spinning but is still much abused. The average carder has used twist as a "cure-all" for all troubles and I must admit twist will cover up a multitude of sins. The carder has found that by adding twist such annoying things as tension could be forgotten and his energies could be used instead to push production through to try to keep up with spinning. One mill followed this practice of adding twist until they were running a twist multiple in fine frame or finished roving of 1.69. Lagging was added to frame driving pulley an 18-inch pulley, until it had reached a diameter of over 20 inches and carding still could not keep up with spinning without running extra time.

Some of the evils of excessive twist are concealing defects in the mechanical condition of frames, especially the part relating to build of bobbin, a loss in production due to decreased front roll speed, a loss in quality due to difficult and uneven drafting and an increase expense of top rolls due to heavy drafting.

In order to run standard twist all excessive lost motion must be taken out of builder. Cones must be eight on shafts and lined so that edge of cones are even. There is little chance of bottom cone slipping but it is quite easy to slip top cone so that edges are not plumb and it is quite apparent that when this is true that cones cannot compensate for changing diameters of bobbin. The shipper must be set on rack so that ends will not be eight at beginning of doff and lay gear and tension gear must be correct to give a slack end throughout the build of the bobbin. Presser fingers must have correct curvature so that as bobbin increases in size tension on roving end will not increase or diminish. Bobbin gauges should be used to see that all bobbins are same in diameter.

Probably the only safe rule for selecting the proper tension gear is by the rule of trial and error but for lays per inch on bobbin I would recommend for slubbers  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 times square root of hank roving, for intermediates 9.75 to 10.25 and for fine frames 11 to 11.50 times square root of hank roving. In further proof of reduced twist enabling one to overcome the evils mentioned above, I refer to the same mill mentioned at the beginning of this answer as it is running today. All lagging had been taken off of pulleys. The card room is adequately supplying the spinning without overtime in spite of an increased

spinning production of approximately 10 per cent. Quality of finished roving is very even and finished yarn shows best breaking strength mill has ever made. Fine frames are now running with twist multiple of 1.29.

Of course this would not be a typical textile question if I did not add that local conditions, of course, effect results but I believe any carder will benefit by trying to run standard twist in his roving instead of—all he can to get it to draft. Proof of my contention can be readily secured by the use of a roving tester.

H. W. B.

2. One of the first things to do is to take out some of the twist, use less twist for long draft. This is not hard to do because you can use heavier roving and reduce the speed of the fly frame, which will make it run better. After you reduce the speed, the running qualities of that machine will be materially improved. In that way you get better running work with less twist and that helps in the long draft.

In our mill we found by reducing speed on fly frames we got better work. We cut the spindle speed on all of our speeders. After experimenting a bit we reduced speed by 12 per cent on slubbers and likewise reduced twist. We found that we had been running too much twist in all our work. For long draft it is best to use just as little twist as you can get by with.

CARDER.

3. In cleaning from floor to ceiling, I have all overhead brushing attended to while the machinery is stopped at the noon hour. All lint waste is removed before machinery is started again. Wipe off tops of machines, do not blow them off. Clean as often as it is necessary to keep machines free from lint. When cleaning creel board, spinners should not be allowed to leave waste and lint on roving. Top clearers should be picked as frequently as necessary to prevent loading and to prevent clearer waste going through and being spun into the yarn. It is a good idea to remove top clearers at regular intervals and clean them with a stiff brush.

Top rolls can be picked better while the machinery is running. They should be picked often enough to prevent accumulations of lint on leather or cork.

Clean steel rolls when machines are stopped for doffing. If they are wiped often enough to prevent accumulations of laps, they will not have to be picked so often.

The best way to clean roller beams or back guides is to push waste under the levers and around stands. Do not draw the waste out between yarn. Wipe the ring rails as well as brush them. This will keep them free from oil that drips when rolls are being lubricated. It is best to clean under guide boards, separators and shifting rods at doffing time. It is a good idea to use gasoline to clean off spindle rails, bolster casings and the various parts of the frame to keep the surface free from oil.

I find that there is no set rule about how often to clean, but that cleaning should be done as often as necessary. It is a good idea to post a set of cleaning rules in the spinning room and to instruct spinners and cleaners very carefully in the details of the work. It is very important to have the room as clean as possible at all times.

SPINNER.



# Graphic Records Furnish Production Control Data

GRAPHIC RECORDS can be extremely useful in furnishing data for controlling and balancing production in cotton mills, according to Eugene Szepesi, consulting engineer of New York. He outlined his ideas in a paper presented at the Managers Forum held under the auspices of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association. In part he said:

"The mill executive responsible for production is little concerned about past performances which, as a rule, have accumulated in the conventional mill records. His interest is centered in the immediate occurrences and conditions as they are in the mill at any particular hour, day, or week. His job is to correct immediately anything that is wrong at that particular moment, because that is the only way in which he can assure maximum production, minimum cost, and standard quality. For these reasons the conventional records were never in favor with the practical mill executive. Elaborate systems were the bane of his life.

"The ideal of the mill executive, which heretofore has been unrealized, is some procedure by which the accumulated facts are immediately co-ordinated without elaborate records, so that a glance over such co-ordinated information will tell him not only what is wrong, but also what is the prime cause of the undesirable condition and what to do in order to correct it immediately.

"Every mill man is aware of the fact that there is a definite co-ordination of all activities; e.g., an increased waste will indicate not only an improper blend, but also probably maladjustments of machinery; an increase of breakages of finished yarn will not only decrease production of the weaving operation, but also decidedly decrease production of the spinning operation itself. Each and every detrimental element will immediately affect not only the quality of the product, but its cost as well.

"I have for years endeavored to create a co-ordinated visual record based on the graphic principle, which, if successful, would provide the mill executive with a picture of conditions throughout the plant as accurately as if he were present in every department all the time. The instrument is composed of graphic units arranged in such a manner that the distances indicated on the graphic record convey to the eye the condition in every department of any operation. Because each graphic unit in the instrument is independent, it is possible to represent proportions or co-ordinated conditions, which otherwise could not be achieved through the graphic method.

"For instance, it is clear to every mill man that there is a standard relation between waste and production for every department for a particular product. This means that for a certain grade of yarn there is a definite per-

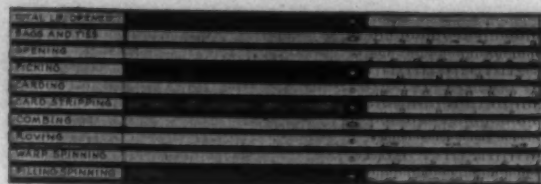


Fig. 1. Waste satisfactory

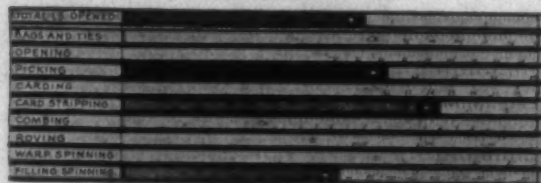


Fig. 2. Waste unsatisfactory

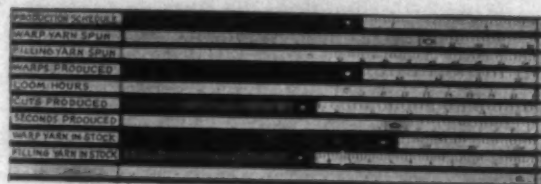


Fig. 3. Production out of balance

centage of standard waste for each operation, which represents a definite relation. Hence, if the ribbons in this instrument are calibrated according to this definite percentage relation for the waste of each operation and the proportions of waste are according to this standard, the control ribbons line up as shown in Fig. 1.

"The whole procedure of control is very simple. As soon as the various wastes are accumulated and reported to the superintendent's offices, the quantities reported are immediately recorded on the instrument for each department, together with the total cotton opened. Should the waste accumulation of any department for that day be greater than the standard, the graphic control units will no longer be in a straight line; but, as shown in Fig. 2, they will be out of alignment, and then the executive will know at a glance not only in which department the waste has increased, but also by how much, and he can immediately follow it up.

"In the same manner a great many of the losses and difficulties of production can be prevented through the immediate discovery of a tendency in the wrong direction before a condition might become serious. For instance, there is a definite relation between production of warp and filling yarn, also between production and yarn that should be in reserve, the number of warps that should be ready for the looms, the number of looms running, and the number of cuts that should be taken off the looms every day. Through the co-ordinated graphic method this important control can be accomplished in a surprisingly simple manner, yet accurately enough to be reliable. Once this co-ordinated relation is established, the same principle as explained for waste holds good.

"Fig. 3 will at a glance indicate that the production of warp yarn is far ahead of requirements, and the reserve is about one-third greater than it should be; while filling-yarn production has fallen behind, and the reserve is less than it should be. It also indicates that the slashing department is accumulating more warps than needed, because the production of the looms has fallen behind; and, furthermore, the percentage of seconds has also increased out of proportion."

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## PERSONAL NEWS

W. D. Massey has resigned as superintendent of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. Parker has been promoted to overseer of slashing at the Ladlassie plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

W. H. Layton has been promoted from designer to overseer of silk room and slashing at the Ladlassie plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

H. C. Kitchen has become second hand in spinning, spooling, warping and slashing at the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Mill No. 1, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Jac Hood, of Taftville, Conn., has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Ladlassie plant of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. M. Harris, of Clemson College, is now timekeeper at the Ladlassie and Toxaway plants of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

L. A. McAllister, formerly assistant superintendent of the Charles Mill, Red Springs, N. C., has been promoted to superintendent on the second shift at the Eton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Don E. Scott is president, J. E. Baker, vice-president, R. E. Cammack, treasurer, of the newly organized Baker-Scott Hosiery Mills, Graham, N. C., a merger of the Scott Hosiery and Scott Knitting Mills, Graham, N. C.

Junius M. Smith, business manager of the Textile Bulletin, is on an extended business trip to the North and East. He will be away from the office until about October 1.

L. H. Rice, of Knoxville, Tenn., has been appointed general superintendent of the ten plants of the Alabama Mills Company and will make headquarters at Birmingham.

Floyd B. Watson has resigned as superintendent of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to return to his former position as superintendent of the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

H. L. Derby, Jr., has been appointed manager of the Chicago District of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., with headquarters at 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. The district embraces the territory west of the State of Ohio, extending to the Rocky Mountains.

C. E. Folk, graduate of the Clemson Textile School in 1915, recently resigned his connection with J. H. McAden, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., in order to accept the position of superintendent of the Dutchess Fabric Corporation, Statesville, N. C. Mr. Folk is especially qualified to handle the rayon work of this plant.

R. R. Roberts has resigned as general superintendent of the Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, Ala. For some time past he has had general supervision of the ten plants of the company located at Clanton, Haleyville, Wetumpka, Greenville, Aliceville, Jasper, Russellville, Winfield, Fayette and Dadeville.

A. G. Myers, president of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., was elected president of the New Citizens National Bank which will open unrestricted. It has been under a conservator since March 4th. Allen H. Sims will be the



cashier. C. D. Welch, of Cramerton Mills, and A. C. Lineberger, of the National Weaving Company, Lowell, are on the new board of directors.

Jas. G. Hanes, Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem, Carl S. Kincaid, Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn., and Austin H. Carr, Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, are Southern members of the manufacturers representatives for the Code Authority for the hosiery industry.

### Rankin Heads Combed Yarn Group

Gastonia, N. C.—R. Grady Rankin was elected president, A. K. Winget, of Albemarle, first vice-president; W. H. Suttentfield, second vice-president, and T. H. McKinney, of Chattanooga, Arthur M. Dixon, of Mount Holly, S. P. Stowe, of Belmont, and Carl Rudisill, of Cherryville, directors to serve three years, at the annual meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association, at a well attended meeting here. D. P. Stowe, of Belmont, is the retiring president.

The meeting was largely attended by representative spinners from over the Southern territory. Many matters of interest were discussed, including the authorization of a planning committee in connection with the code of fair practice for the combed yarn spinning industry, which, the spinners expect, will ultimately be adopted.

Hold-over members of the board of directors are: W. L. Balthis, Kay Dixon, W. H. Suttentfield and John H. Rutledge, the latter of China Grove, for one year, and J. A. Groves, of Albemarle, George W. Stowe, of Belmont, and Arthur E. Davis, of Salisbury, for two years.

### Mill Electrician Shot

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—A group of men called Mallard Edwards, 36, chief electrician at the Roanoke Cotton Mills No. 1 from his home here and shot him, inflicting serious wounds. Edwards secured his gun and shot at least one of the assailants.

At least ten shots were exchanged between him and the men and a stray bullet wounded an unidentified woman across the street in the leg. She was taken to a hospital.

Edwards was shot four times—in the body, arm, face and knee. He shot Gilbert Barber, who was later placed under police guard at a hospital. The extent of his injuries were not determined.

### OBITUARY

#### ANTONIO B. SPENCER

Providence, R. I.—Antonio B. Spencer, 80, president of the U. S. Ring Traveler Company for the past years, died here after an illness of four years.

After serving as superintendent of the Division Street Mill in Pawtucket from 1887 until 1893, he became a salesman for the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company. Seven years later he accepted a similar position in the employ of the Haskell Company, retiring in 1929.

#### WALTER M. BROWN

Durham, N. C.—Walter M. Brown, prominent Burlington hosiery mill owner and president of the Brown Hosiery Mills there, died Thursday night at the Duke Hospital here following an extended illness, the past week of which his condition had been critical. Mr. Brown was active in business and civic affairs.

Surviving are two children, Lila and Walter, Jr., both

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## Mills Add 145,515 Workers

Employment in the cotton textile industry has increased from March to September 1st by 145,515 workers, according to reports by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator for Industrial Control.

The figures show an average of 320,400 employees for March, 356,000 for May and 465,915 on September 1st. This carries the number of employed to 20,000 beyond the average for 1926, he said.

Monthly payrolls in the cotton textile industry, according to Mr. Sloan, increased from March to September by \$13,200,000. The figures presented to General Johnson, it was stated, show a monthly payroll of \$12,800,000 for March, \$15,300,000 for May, and an estimated \$26,000,000 on September 1st, representing an increase of over 100 per cent in the industry's total payroll for the six months' period due to re-employment and wage increases.

Mr. Sloan stated that while the economic and credit position of the industry has improved from the disastrous situation in the early spring, the mills generally speaking have not as yet reached a position where interest on investment is assured.

He pointed out that the cotton textile industry has taken the risk of assuming the increased cost occasioned by the National Industrial Recovery Act in advance of other industries and must look to the general application of the act and a consequent increase in the nation's purchasing power for maintenance of the present rate of employment. The result of the activities of General Johnson and his associates in their efforts to increase general purchasing power, in Mr. Sloan's opinion, justifies the cotton textile industry's position in its prompt co-operation in submitting and securing the approval of the President to the first code of fair competition.

## No Tax on Stock in Process

Cotton mills will not be forced to pay the floor stock tax on stock in process when the tax became effective on August 1st. The Treasury Department ruled on Monday that mills are not liable for this tax.

Fred W. Morrison, who has been associated with former Governor O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, in the cotton textile industry's effort to have this tax removed, said it would save textile mills from paying between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in taxes.

Guy T. Helvering, collector of internal revenue, explained the non-collecting of this portion of the cotton tax would not affect the regular processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound, which has to be paid on each bale processed and on all finished goods on hand August 1st.

Textile operations require a large amount of goods in the machines at all times. Morrison estimated most mills had three weeks' supply of cotton in their looms on August 1st.

Under the processing tax as originally announced, the floor stocks tax was to be applied also to stock in the machines, with the provision that this sum would be refunded, on a similar basis, when the tax was taken off.

The effect of the Treasury's order, it was said, would do away with collection of the tax and also make unnecessary the proposed refund.

A special committee of the cotton textile industry headed by Charles A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C., towel manufacturer, opposed the floor stocks tax being applied to goods in the machines.

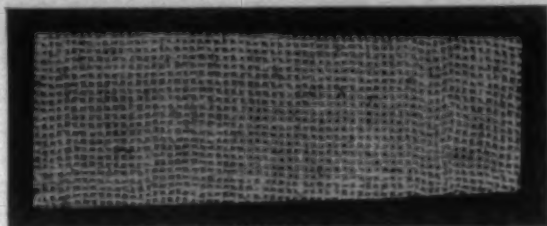


Other members of the committee were B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, N. C.; William Anderson, of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., and William J. Vereen, of Moultrie, Ga.

### Cotton Bagging for Cotton Bales

The accompanying illustration shows a sample of the cotton bagging for cotton bales, developed by S. Odenheimer, of the Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

This bagging weighs  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds to the set, as compared with jute bagging weighing 12 pounds. Tests made on this bagging showed that it is in just as good condition after compressing as the jute bagging. It was also tested



for fire resistance and showed that it would not ignite promptly nor would the flames spread, whereas jute bagging is highly inflammable and the flames spread very quickly.

The Lane Cotton Mills cite tests made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing that the standard cotton bagging is better bagging than jute bagging.

Mr. Odenheimer estimates that if the entire crop were baled in cotton bagging, cotton consumption would be increased by 300,000 bales yearly.

### Staple Better, Grade Lower for Cotton

Washington.—Improvement in staple length but a somewhat lower grade is indicated in cotton ginnings, according to the first weekly report by the Department of Agriculture comparing the ginnings to date with those for the same period last year.

"Less than 1 per cent of the cotton ginned to date this year was shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch, compared with around 6 per cent below that standard up to the corresponding period last year. Furthermore, there was said to have been a decided increase in the proportion of cotton 15-16 and 1-inch over last year, but practically no change in  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches and longer fibers. Approximately 90 per cent of the ginnings to date were included in the staple lengths  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1 1-32 inches.

About 23 per cent less white strict middling and better and about 28 per cent more middling has been ginned this year than up to the same date in 1932. As was the case last season, there has as yet been ginned on a negligible amount of cotton below low middling in grade. Approximately 6 per cent of the cotton covered in the survey for this week was spotted and yellow tinged, compared with 5 per cent to the same period last year. Less than 2 per cent of the ginnings so far have been untenderable.

FLORENCE, ALA.—Gardiner-Warring Company, Inc., announced the appointment of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., 58 Worth street, as sole selling agents for its production of plain and ribbed stitch heavyweight knitted fabrics, and for heavyweight knitted fleeces for rubber converters, and for the glove, legging and gaiter trades and for the cutting-up trades.

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## The Test Must Be Made

Day by day it is becoming more certain that the National Recovery Administration Act must be carried to the United States Supreme Court to determine whether or not it was primarily intended as a means to assist the American Federation of Labor in filling its depleted treasury.

No one can deny the fact that it was intended to help labor get employment and to advance the wage scale but we deny that it was ever intended as a medium through which laborers and workers were to be forced to pay part of their earnings to non-laborers and non-workers who exist in the self-appointed roles of labor organizers and union executives.

In a dispatch from Washington we note the following:

Washington, Sept. 17.—The declaration that the American Federation of Labor intends to organize all workers and that "there is no room in the United States for any other labor movement," was issued today by William Green.

The executive council, he continued, has prepared its annual report, which will make clear "that the American Federation is going to organize the unorganized."

In plain words Mr. Green says that he does not intend to allow anyone else to participate in the dues collecting racket. He wants it all for the American Federation of Labor and its subsidiary organizations.

Organized labor won a great victory or, at least, they think so, in a recent decision of the National Labor Board in the case of the Berkeley Woolen Mills of Martinsburg, W. Va.

The dispute hinged squarely upon the key issue between labor and capital of whether the mill was compelled to recognize a national union or could take a position of dealing only with its own workers.

In its decision, as written, the board said:

We rule, therefore, that employees have the right to choose anyone they may wish as their representative and are not limited in their choice to fellow employees.

We rule, further, that the respondent's refusal to deal with representatives of the employees, unless these representatives are workers in the mill, is an attempt to interfere with and restrain the employees in the designation of their representative, and is a violation of the code which covers the industry of which respondent is a member, as well as a violation of the Industrial Recovery Act.

We strongly urge Southern cotton mills to ignore this decision and to refuse to deal with any but their own employees.

The Constitution of the United States is still in existence contrary to the opinion of some people.

Under the Constitution the several States still have control of policing powers relative to their own citizens and no National Labor Board, harassed and influenced by an organized minority, can tell citizens of North Carolina or South Carolina that in dealing with their own employees they must deal with some professional union organizer who comes from Massachusetts or New York to live upon the dues he can collect.

If there is left, any vestige of those individual and States rights, which were guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States, the decision of the National Labor Board is absolutely illegal.

We have urged Southern cotton mills to cooperate in trying to make the NRA a success but there is no reason that they should obey the order of the National Labor Board when it seeks to aid the American Federation of Labor in making the NRA the medium through which to establish their dues collecting racket and thereby materially increase their income.

A Washington correspondent of the Daily News Record had the following to say:

That it will be the purpose of the Federation to use the National Recovery Act as a means of unionizing all industry is clearly set forth in Mr. Green's statement, wherein he points out that "our main attention will be centered on the recovery act." This simply means that the National Recovery Act will be used, first, as a basis to organize the unorganized, and second, that every effort to include in codes of fair competition "merit clauses" will be fought to the bitter end. In other words, the American Federation of Labor proposes to take away from an employer the right to hire or fire workers or the right to promote because of meritorious service, thus denying an employer any control whatsoever over his employees. The labor battle of the century is on.

The battle must indeed be fought and the United States Supreme Court must be asked to say whether or not the influence and pressure of organized minorities such as the American Federation of Labor is to supersede the Constitution of the United States.

North Carolina and South Carolina and other



States were in existence and had organized governments long before the United States came into existence.

North Carolina agreed to enter into a federation of States for certain purposes but expressly stated that it would only do so if allowed to control the affairs of its own citizens.

Now a Board sitting in Washington seeks to take away from the people of North Carolina all of the rights which they expressly reserved and to force citizens of a sovereign State to bow their necks in humility to outsiders who seek to dictate and dominate the relations between two groups of North Carolina citizens.

We have always held that cotton mill officials should be ready and willing to confer, at any time, with their own employees and to give consideration to any complaint or suggestion.

There is no power outside their own State legislature which can force cotton mill executives to deal with those who are not their employees.

We strongly urge Southern cotton mills to absolutely ignore the decision of the National Labor Board and to have no fear of their alleged powers.

If any effort is made to enforce such decision a test case should be carried to the United States Supreme Court because it is of vital importance to know whether or not the Constitution has been destroyed and with it all, the individual and States rights, for which our ancestors shed their blood in the early days of this country.

### The Cotton Situation

In their last weekly letter Munds, Winslow & Potter of New York make the following very interesting observations relative to the cotton situation:

There is no doubt that the chief element producing uncertainty and apprehension has been the belief or fear that hedge pressure might bring about a radical decline unless offset by strong monetary expedients. This view has been based on the theory that the heavy buying and large production of cotton goods resulting from spring and early summer activities had filled urgent requirements and that the higher costs imposed by the processing tax and the provisions of the textile code under the National Industrial Recovery Act would lead to greatly reduced demand for finished textile products. This conception has found reflection in the attitude of goods buyers and cotton manufacturers, and has been responsible for dull markets for a month or more.

Recent developments indicate that this view is not altogether justified. In the last week or so goods markets have taken on renewed activity with a large turnover at an advance in prices. While these transactions have been most pronounced in the print goods division, it is not unreasonable to assume that the demand will broaden to other constructions. At any rate the fact remains that

the requirements for finished goods which no one has even questioned have been surprisingly translated into a sizeable demand with contracts for deliveries extending to the end of the current year. Just how much of this buying has been speculative cannot be determined, nor is that point altogether essential. The fact that an active demand has been determined, nor is that point altogether essential. The fact that an active demand has been disclosed at prices covering the increased costs is decidedly significant.

We also call attention to another factor which we believe will reduce the weight of hedge pressure. Within the next few days, the cotton growers of the South will have received checks running into tens of millions of dollars, the total being somewhere between \$90,000,000 and \$110,000,000. The sending out of these checks has been hindered by mechanical difficulties, but the influx of this huge sum into the South should place the great body of cotton growers, temporarily at least, in a fairly independent position and enable them to hold their cotton if they desire to for a more attractive price.

The cotton trade confesses itself to be largely at sea regarding the acreage. The rank and file of observers, however, are skeptical about a yield per acre approximating the government figures. This, with one exception, is the largest received in a great many years and comes in a season marked by deficient winter moisture in Texas followed by a severe summer drought—only recently relieved—in west and northwest Texas and western Oklahoma. Moreover, deficient fertilization is indicated by fertilizer sales much below normal, only a little over last year and about half the amount sold three years ago.

### Prosperity for Organizers

We note the following newspaper dispatch:

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 12.—George L. Googe, chairman of a drive to organize Southern workers, says between 200,000 and 300,000 new members have been added to the rolls of the American Federation of Labor since the campaign began August 25th.

If the above was true, which it is not, George L. Googe, Thos. F. McMahon and the rest of their gang would be rolling in wealth. If they could get 300,000 dues paying members they could live easy and could forget the lean and hard years which followed the collapse of unionism in the New England textile field.

Fifteen years ago almost every New England cotton mill was fully unionized but, in that section, no mill of any size now does business with textile unions as such.

If they can get Southern mill operatives to pay dues the NRA will be a success as far as the organizers are concerned.

### And We Fought About Them

The taxes that the 13 Colonies fought England to avoid paying were 1/600th of the taxes now levied upon citizens of the United States by the Federal Government alone.—*Scott's Note Book.*

# Just off the Press!



Ready for mailing—the new, free, Type-K Catalog—containing a wealth of information on bobbin stripping lifts, and how to cure them!

Every mill executive should have this timely new book in his files. It is free for the asking; no obligations of any kind. Write today.

**SEND  
COUPON  
NOW**

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C.  
Gentlemen: Please send me, without any obligation on my part, your New Free Type-K Catalog.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

## SALES BUILDERS



The necessity of merchandising textile products skillfully will remain no matter how successful Administrative recovery efforts become.

Establishment of distinctive brands through use of labels, bands, hang tags, etc., is becoming recognized as a fundamental adjunct to profitable merchandising.

Our experience of many years in the design of textile branding media coupled with adequate mechanical facilities for their production in the heart of the South's great cotton mill region are yours to command.

**JACOBS GRAPHIC ARTS COMPANY**  
CLINTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Spartan Mills have recently completed large installation of WAK pick counters.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—WAK pick counters have recently been installed in Sherwood Tapestry Mill.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Bibb Manufacturing Company have recently completed an installation of WAK pick counters.

NEWTON, N. C.—The Mid-State Cloth Mills recently installed a Johnson five-cylinder rayon slasher, arranged for handling rayon on the cotton system, purchased through Carolina Specialty Company.

ALTAVISTA, VA.—The Blue Ridge Rayon Mills have recently purchased through the Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte, a Hermas shearing and rolling and sewing machine.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—E. M. Holt Plaid Mills recently ordered, through the Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, several additional Sipp-Eastwood high speed over-end redraw frames.

ASHBORO, N. C.—The Standard Tytape Company recently installed a Morton vertical beam and package dyeing and bleaching machine, sold through Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable October 2nd, to stockholders of record September 20th. In the last two preceding quarters, dividends of 12½ cents a share were paid.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—The Mary Ella Hall, dormitory for the employees of the Cannon Mills Company, has reopened, with E. J. Sharpe as manager. The hall, built in 1918, was closed since July 2, 1932, because of the depression.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Paramount Hosiery Mills, producing men's fancy half hose to be marketed in the gray, has started operation here and is giving employment to approximately 50 workers. The plant is under the direction of Wade V. Bowman of this place.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Pilot Cotton Mills here and the Neuse Manufacturing Company at Neuse, principal textile mills in Wake County, are closed down temporarily.

C. S. Tatum, secretary-manager of Pilot Mills, said that the mills were on a "holiday" for a week. The mills closed after a long period of continuous operation.

Kenneth Gant, manager of the Neuse Mills, said that the Neuse Mill would resume operation as soon as it could get prices for its products that would enable it to "break even."

Mr. Gant said that a temporary shut-down was not unusual when demand for cotton goods slackened, but that it was the policy to operate sufficiently to prevent suffering among the employees.

Payrolls of both mills were virtually doubled by payment of code wages, the Pilot weekly payroll at present amounting to about \$6,000 and the Neuse Mills to about \$1,900.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Announcing a dividend of \$1 per share on 15,000 shares of preferred stock as of September 1st, the Brandon Mills Corporation brought the total dividend ordered paid since July 1st to \$82,500.

Resumption of payment of dividends on the capital of \$1,500,000 in preferred stock was made on July 1st. Prior to that time dividends had not been paid since 1930, and the amounts due were full cumulative. Efforts are being made to make up for the dividends missed the past two and a half years.

No action looking to payment of dividends on common stock has been taken.

RANDELMAN, N. C.—The J. W. Ferrell Company, Inc., selling agents of Petersburg, Va., announces that the Randelman property known as the Deep River Mills, including 21,840 spindles, 725 looms, 750 horsepower water power with turbines and generators, approximately 400 acres of land, around 150 dwellings for the operatives and two grist mills, will be sold at auction Monday, September 25th, at 11 a. m. The machinery and buildings are in good condition and ready for immediate operation. The property will be sold in several units on terms extending over three years. This property is being sold for the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, Donald Comer, president, and subject to their confirmation.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Walter Fred Hosiery Mills have been reorganized in a \$600,000 transaction under the name of Se-Ling Hosiery Mills, following bankruptcy proceedings against the old company some few weeks ago, it is learned.

It is reported that the new concern was first reorganized as the Hermitage Hosiery Mills.

According to records filed in the Davidson County Register's office here, a \$100,000 bond issue was floated following the reorganization of the company.

Personnel of the old company, however, remains unchanged. J. D. Goodpasture is in charge of the present organization and Walter Fred is sales manager. It is the only full-fashioned hosiery mill in the city and employs 300 workers with an annual output amounting to \$1,000,000, it was stated.

GRAHAM, N. C.—Merger of the Scott Hosiery Mills and Scott Knitting Company, of Graham, into the Scott-Baker Knitting Company, Inc., with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, has been officially announced.

The new concern will begin operations at once as the full-fashioned knitting division of Baker-Cammack and its products finished and shipped through that firm.

The two plants are equipped with 52 and 45 gauge machines and ample housing space is available for new machinery should improved business conditions demand such.

Officers of the new corporation are: Col. Don E. Scott, president; J. E. Baker, vice-president; R. E. Cammack, secretary and treasurer. Colonel Scott and W. C. Mull, the latter now superintendent of the Baker-Cammack plant in Graham, have been elected to membership on the board of directors of the new business.

The new unit gives the Baker-Cammack interests a seamless knitting division in Mebane, a full-fashioned

## The BUYER'S Column



## What the Buyer owes the Pioneers

by Blackie

Without pioneers—those who endure the hardships in order that you and I (the buyer) may profit by their experience—no branch of industry would be very successful.

To these pioneers we are all greatly indebted morally and financially.

In the textile industry it has represented years and years of hard work of the greatest geniuses, as well as the expenditure of millions of dollars—just in order that you and I may produce a greater assortment of fabrics more economically and more perfectly.

In return for this aggressiveness—this missionary work—this great outlay of money—you and I owe these pioneers a consideration plus a differential in price—due to the patented indispensable improvements which represent a true value and cannot be imitated from a standpoint of results in the operation of the item in question.

For several generations the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.—plants at Philadelphia, Pa. and Greenville, S. C.—have been doing just such pioneer work for the textile mills as regards harness equipment.

Profit by their experience as well as encourage this helpful attitude.

**WAK**

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

**PICK--COUNTERS--SPECIAL**

Designed Right, Built Right  
Unconditionally guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship. Thousands used by many prominent mills.

**WAK** INCORPORATED  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. A. KENNEDY, Pres.

"You Can Count on WAK Counters"

**Loom Cords a Specialty***We Also Manufacture***The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs****Rice Dobby Chain Company**

Millbury

:::

Mass.

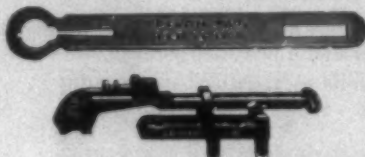
*There is Nothing like*

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**CALF***for Roller Covering***R. NEUMANN & CO.**

ROBOKEN, N. J.

Direct Factory Rep: PEARSE SLAUGHTER BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.



Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples

**DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.**  
Bristol, R. I.**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

knitting division in Graham and a centralized finishing plant in Graham where all goods are processed and shipped.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Owing to lack of orders, the Hamrick Mill will shut down for one week, according to announcement of Dr. W. C. Hamrick, president. The Gaffney Manufacturing Company will shut down approximately 650 looms, or slightly more than one-fourth of the weaving department, for the identical reason, officials state.

Other units of the Hamrick chain of mills, including Limestone, Alma and Musgrove at Gaffney and Broad River at Blacksburg, will continue operations as usual. There was a falling off in demand for the particular type of cloth the Hamrick Mill manufactures that is responsible for it being shut down for a week, Dr. Hamrick states.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Operation of the Victory Manufacturing Company, which was purchased recently by the Faytex Mills, Inc., is expected to start immediately after new winding and warping equipment is installed.

The Victory Manufacturing Company, which formerly made a fine cloth, will now make high grade carded and combed yarns in counts 30s to 50s, put up on cones, tubes, warps, skeins and beams, it was stated by R. L. Huffines, Jr., president of the Faytex Mills, Inc. The acquisition of the new plant gives Faytex a range of spinning from 10s through 50s.

The new mill will be affiliated with the Claytex Mills, of Clayton, and all sales for both mills will be handled through the Faytex offices in Providence, New York, Clayton and Fayetteville.

HONEA PATH, S. C.—The Chiquola Manufacturing Company, which was closed down for three days, has resumed operations, with all of the departments operating on a full time schedule with the exception of the weaving division, which is now being rearranged and eighty-two new looms installed in order to take care of the overproduction of the carding and spinning divisions.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—Turner Halsey & Co., 40 Worth street, New York, has been appointed sole selling agents for Mansfield Mills, Inc., and Jennings Cotton Mills, Inc.

The Mansfield plant is equipped with 103 cards, 684 looms and 40,000 ring spindles, and the Jennings equipment includes 61 cards, 168 looms and 16,900 spindles.

Both mills manufacture carded broadcloths.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Attributed to a shortage of orders, some of the departments of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company have gone on a curtailment program which will continue for the present or until business picks up. No definite plan of curtailment has been adopted by the company.

SUMTER, S. C.—A charter was issued the Roseglenn Knitting Mills at Sumter at the office of Secretary of State W. P. Blackwell, at Columbia, capitalized at \$50,000 in property to knit hosiery and other wearing apparel. Officers were listed as Thomas H. Webb, president; Clifton W. Byrd, vice-president and treasurer, and Martin M. Rosefield, secretary.



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## Do You Know

That it is no longer necessary to tolerate foul odors any place about your mill? Foul odors are extremely unhealthy as well as disagreeable.

## RENO

### The Odorless Deodorant

and powerful disinfectant, will eliminate the cause while substituting no other odor.

*Absolutely Harmless*

Write for a Demonstration to

## The Fitch Dustdown Co.

1106 Harding Pl.,  
Charlotte, N. C.,

or  
Cincinnati, O.  
Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Position superintendent of a rayon weaving mill. Experienced on coping, winding, warping, sizing and weaving. Will accept job as overseer of large weave room in cotton mill. "S. L. W." care Textile Bulletin.

## PATENTS

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A former member of the Examining  
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Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.  
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Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

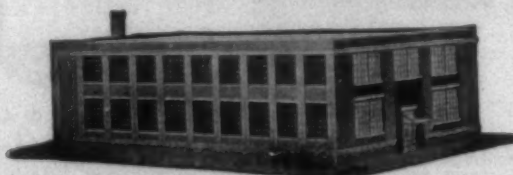
LICKERINS REWOUND

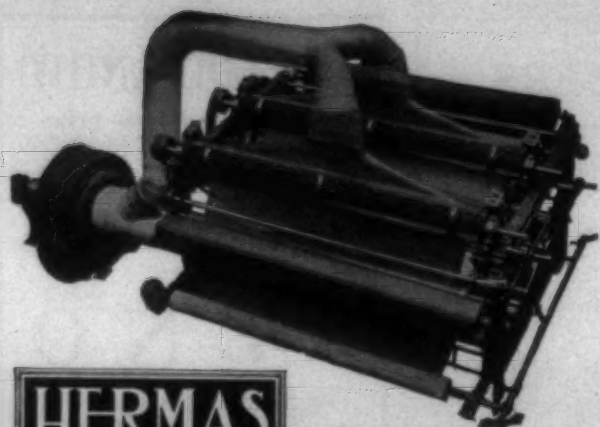
COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.  
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.  
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas




**HERMAS**

"Saved us  
\$220 a Week"

**\$\$\$ \$ SAVED**

**IN YOUR CLOTH ROOM**

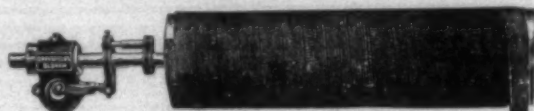
*--are worth as much as those saved in  
your Warping and Weaving Departments*

These automatic shears will reduce your clothroom costs 30% to 70%. Our combination brush and shears and measuring and examining machines will help you effect similar savings. Ask for descriptive folders of these machines—start cutting your clothroom costs NOW!

Hermas "Automatics" shear to within one foot of seams.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**

Warburton Ave., Susquehanna R. R., Hawthorne, N. J.  
Southern Representatives: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.



**DRONSFIELD'S PATENT**  
**"ATLAS BRAND"**  
**EMERY FILLETING**

"The New Flexible"

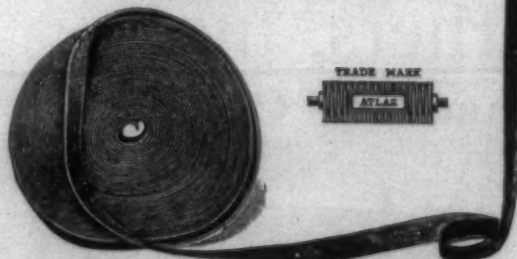
Stocks in  
All the Leading  
Mill Centers

"Needs no 'Damping'"

The Standard  
Card-Grinding  
Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like  
The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS



Sole Agents for Dronsfield's Machinery for U. S. A.:  
**JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS, Inc.**  
250 Devonshire Street, BOSTON, MASS.

## Portable House Made of Cotton

Cotton is the all-important item in the fabrication of a small but very livable portable house which has recently been erected on a camp site outside of Milwaukee, Wis., by its designer, Stanley W. Nicholson, an amateur aviator and sportsman of that city. The idea, first brought forward by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, of using canvas for the covering of outside wall and roof surfaces in place of stucco, clapboards, or shingles as a practical economy in building low-cost homes for year-round occupancy, brought to Nicholson's mind the possibility of adopting airplane construction principles in the erection of inexpensive summer houses or camps.

The result is the development of a "room-unit" house with each unit a light but rigid wood structure. The full exterior is covered with an unbleached cotton sheeting, that is given a coating of cellulose "dope" as applied to airplane wings. This paint waterproofs and shrinks the fabric tightly in place. The interior is completely lined with the same material and the wall-cell is filled with a loose-pack insulating material. The floor, which is an integral part of the rigid room unit, is of double thickness with an intervening air-space.

Each "room-unit" is of a standardized size and shape that can be fitted for a kitchen, dining room, bedroom or living room. Smaller units are provided for bathrooms. As the need for additional space is required, other units are easily aligned and joined to those already in place.

The first demonstration home which has been occupied this past summer by Mr. Nicholson, is of two units weighing but 370 pounds and costing \$220.00. Among the attractive features of the demonstration house are hot and cold running water and an air-conditioning system. The kitchen is fitted with a refrigerator, gasoline range and sink, and concealed fixtures make it possible to convert the living room into a bedroom, combining essential bathroom facilities.

It is expected that this new type of summer home will be ready to market next spring in room-unit form throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota and adjacent popular vacation sections in the Mid-West. By the economies of mass production, it is planned to introduce the "room-unit" house to campers through sporting goods merchandising channels at a price of less than \$100 per unit.

## Exporters Careful in Foreign Markets

Exporters find this a period in which to be wary in their operations abroad. The added costs under NRA have been partly brought into line through the drop in dollar exchange and the enhancement in value of the currencies of other countries. These changes have not added much to the ability of this country to enter foreign markets in successful competition with others.

Among South American countries it is observed that there is an arbitrary handling of their currencies in addition to the previous restrictions that have hampered international payment of obligations. Since funds owing creditors must be left on deposit in these countries there is a ripe field for influencing the exchange value of obligations. In Ecuador the exchange ratio was shifted in favor of their own money, thus reducing the dollar returns of creditors in this market.

### SHIFTING EXCHANGE CONDITIONS

Those who have dealings with the Argentine find that the currency of that country has turned favorable to it, and where American firms had insisted on debtors guaranteeing the exchange value of obligations the banks now



rule that the guarantees must come from the creditor. Were it possible to withdraw monies out of this and other countries the creditor could use his own discretion. But much of the outgoing funds are of bootleg character, leading to negotiations between creditors and debtors for compromises if bootleg exchange can be bought.

Most textile firms in the United States have avoided large trade operations in Cuba unless well secured. The logic of those who hesitated to go deeply into trade relations with Cuban merchants was that it was precarious to risk much capital in a country dependent upon one crop and that crop priced down to a minimum of all time. It happens that Cuban textile purchases from us amount to one-third of previous normal records.

Competition of an international character is coming through the larger market for Japanese goods. Its textiles, it is reported, in exchange markets are 25 per cent less than American prices. As its exports are customarily on a slight draft basis it follows that countries with better banking experience and credit resources must finance the business done. A number of German firms are selling textiles made in Japan, just as they are marketing British textiles, carrying the financial burden and finding customers for the product.

Inquiries as to whether American export firms are interesting themselves in developing markets for Japan's textiles result in reports that the prospects are being carefully weighed. The goods would not meet with much success at home, but the lower prices quoted account for a number of firms checking up the international situation. Preferable to selling little of domestic manufactures they desire to make use of their foreign connections to move whatever quantities they can from whatever sources derived.—*Journal of Commerce*.

### French Want 3,000,000 Bales of Cotton

New York.—The French brokerage firm of Neidecker & Co. announced that B. Coles Neidecker, head of the firm, arrived in New York from Paris Wednesday to attempt the purchase of 3,000,000 bales of American cotton.

Three million bales, at present prices, would cost close to \$150,000,000 and represent nearly 25 per cent of the estimated total American cotton production for 1933.

The firm said the purchase would be made for "French interests" but would not specify further.

### Shirt Company Seeks Changes in Code

Greenville, S. C.—Modification of the garment code under which plants have been operating since August 4th will be necessary if garment factories are to continue to operate in the South, according to Shepard Saltzman, head of the Piedmont Shirt Company of Greenville.

Mr. Saltzman wired Governor Blackwood: "Please wire President Roosevelt and Hugh Johnson, Washington, protesting terms of cotton garment code. Distinctly suicidal. Southern manufacturers must have 5c hour, \$2 week differential, also 10 per cent tolerance, both learners and old employees. Must also have learners' wages 50 per cent minimum. Unless these differentials are granted, Southern manufacturers must fail. Cannot compete."

The percentage of learners is far greater in the South, Mr. Saltzman said, and it is impossible to pay them \$9 per week, as required in the code. Training of help is more constant and requires greater outlay than in the North. Other Southern concerns are making protest, he said.

PREVENTED LOSSES QUICKLY  
PAY THE COST OF FENCING

Industrial Fencing pays for itself many times over in the prevention of losses by thieves and vandals.

Stewart Non-Climbable Chain Link Wire Fence gains its desirability through its superior construction details and its rust-resisting features.

Wire, write or phone  
factory for the name of  
local Stewart Fence En-  
gineer.

**Stewart**  
FENCES

The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.  
939 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

## Cotton Mills AT AUCTION

Monday, September 25th, 11:00 A. M.

**Randleman, N. C., Property  
Known as Deep River Mills**

Including 21,840 spindles, 725 looms. 750 H.P. steam power plant, 945 H.P. water power with turbines and generators. About 400 acres of land, around 150 houses. 2 Grist Mills. Machinery and buildings in good condition ready for immediate operation. Property will be sold in several units on terms extending over three years.

This property is being sold for Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., Mr. Donald Comer, Pres., 5860 Worth St., New York City, and subject to their confirmation.

For further information and detailed inventory, write J. W. Porter, Rockingham, N. C., or

**The J. W. Ferrell Co., Inc.**  
Selling Agents  
Petersburg, Va.

## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston      223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### CURRAN & BARRY

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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

### MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK



## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were more active last week than has been the case in some time past. An enormous volume of business was done in gray goods. Market estimates of sales of print cloths and carded broadcloths ranged from 65,000,000 to 75,000,000 yards. The better business was handled at advancing prices and the outlook for continued good fall trade was considered very much improved.

While the talk of inflation was a factor in the better buying, it is generally agreed here that buyers, having lost fear of lower prices, came back in the market to cover on goods which they had been needing for some weeks past. It is the general opinion in the market that with the Administration committed to higher prices for commodity that cotton goods are going higher in time. Replacement orders by jobbers and the larger mail order houses initiated the buying movement which swept into millions of yards. An encouraging feature was that buyers were apparently not attempting to anticipate future needs because of belief in higher prices, but were covering their actual needs for a comparatively short time ahead.

In the fine goods market mills quietly disposed of fairly large quantities of both plain and fancy fabrics at prices which reflected profits. With looms busily occupied with the pleasant task of producing goods against existing contracts for fall and winter consumption, mill executives were equally busy promoting spring fabrics which were being bought in strike-off quantities by a wide range of buyers.

On pongees, sateens, curtain materials and a wide variety of semi-staple and fancy fabrics, mills booked substantial contracts for deliveries through the fall months, and are not put to the necessity of searching for any great amount of new business.

Demand continued good at the close of the week and inquiry covered a very wide range of both staple and fancy constructions.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	47/8
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	45/8
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	67/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	10 1/2
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	8 3/4
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	17
Dress gingham	15 1/2
Standard prints	7 3/4
Staple gingham	9

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—A moderate improvement was noted in the yarn market last week and spinners were considerably encouraged over the outlook. Inquiry was much more active and sales were a good deal larger than has been the case in recent weeks. At the same time, the volume of business was not large enough to lift prices, although quotations were considerably firmer. The better cotton market and talk of inflation increased interest among buyers, but the demand was not as strong as spinners had hoped for after the cotton goods markets showed so much improvement.

So far September business has been considerably below expectations. Increased seasonal buying has been slow to develop. The potential demand is now considered strong and spinners feel that a large number of consumers, who have not covered far ahead, will be in the market within a short time. At present, many yarn users admit that they will probably have to pay more for yarn later on but are not willing to cover more than their actual requirements for next month.

The average buyer is more keenly alert to developments in the cotton yarn market than was the case up to recently. Advancing cotton has stopped a number from bidding the market down, while spinners who had become disposed to take less than asking prices are more resistant. A number of buyers who had put off covering as long as possible have come in. Among these are a number of underwear manufacturers whose prices are predicated on current yarn costs. They feel they cannot afford to lose their market as against garments already sold. A number of other short interests have come in to partly take care of their nearby requirements.

Mills are not disposed to quote as low as a few might go if they had firm bids in hand. Where quotations alone are sought, it is doubtful whether in dozens of replies and better figures could be exacted than those in the accompanying list of combed and carded prices.

Southern Single Warps		16s	33 1/2
8s	31 1/2	18s	34 1/2
10s	32 - 32 1/2	20s	35 -
12s	33 -	22s	36 -
14s	33 - 33 1/2	24s	37 -
16s	33 1/2 -	26s	40 - 40 1/2
20s	35 - 35 1/2	30s	42 - 43
24s	38 -	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
26s	40 1/2 -	in Skeins	
30s	42 -	8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	-30
Southern Single Skeins		and waste	28 -29
10s	31 1/2 -32	10s and 12s, 3 and 4-	
12s	32 1/2 -32 3/4	ply hard white yarn	
14s	33 - 33 1/2	tubes and skeins	32 -33
16s	33 1/2 -	Southern Two-Ply Mercerizing	
20s	35 - 35 1/2	Twist Combed Peeler	
22s	37 -	12s	44 -45
26s	39 -	20s	46 -47
30s	42 -	26s	48 -49
Southern Two-Ply Skeins and		30s	50 -52
Tubes		40s	57 -58
8s	31 1/2 -	50s	62 -64
12s	32 1/2 -	60s	70 -75
14s	33 1/2 -	70s	81 -86
16s	35 1/2 -	80s	93 -98
20s	37 1/2 -38	Single Combed Peeler Yarn on	
26s	40 1/2 -41	Cones	
30s	51 -	18s	44 -45
Southern Two-Ply Warps		24s	46 -48
8s	32 -	30s	49 -50
10s	32 1/2 -	38s	53 -55
12s	33 -	40s	56 -57
14s	33 - 33 1/2	50s	61 -63
16s	34 -35	60s	68 -70
20s	35 -36	70s	79 -81
24s	37 -37 1/2	80s	91 -94
26s	40 -41	Two-Ply Mercerized in Cones	
30s	41 -42	30s	65 -
40s ex.	55 -56	40s	70 -
50s	67 -	50s	77 -
Carded Frame Spun Cones		60s	86 -
8s	31 1/2 -	70s	1.00 -
10s	31 1/2 -32	80s	1.18 -
12s	32 1/2 -32 3/4	90s	1.29 -
14s	33 - 33 1/2	100s	1.62 -
		130s	2.16 -

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American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

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Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

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U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

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Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Seek Favorable

### Freight Rates

Greenville, S. C.—More favorable freight rates from the Mississippi delta to the Carolinas' cotton mills are being sought by cotton shippers and the Southeastern Freight Association has the matter under consideration, it was learned here. Present rates to the Carolinas from most Mississippi points are higher than those from Memphis and New Orleans, it was pointed out. An adjustment so that the rates, based on mileage, will be less from delta compresses in comparison with those from Memphis and New Orleans is being sought. The difference would be about 2 cents on 100 pounds.

## New Bagging For

### Cotton Covering

Lane Cotton Mills at New Orleans have turned out a ¾-pound cotton baling which they claim is actually better than the jute bagging now used, and which would consume 300,000 bales of low grade cotton a year if used on the entire crop in place of jute.

The cotton bagging would run 4½ pounds to a pattern, as against 12 pounds for jute bagging, and since cotton is sold by gross weight, this means the farmer would lose 7½ pounds on a bale, but the manufacturers feel cotton spinners would gladly allow the extra weight in order to promote the use of cotton. The Lane Cotton Mills for one are ready to allow 8 pounds extra weight.

In support of its contention as to

the effectiveness of the cotton product as bagging, Lane Cotton Mills are distributing a copy of a letter from E. H. Lockenberg, superintendent of the Port of New Orleans, as to tests made. The letter follows:

"Mr. S. Odenheimer,

"President, Lane Cotton Mills Co.,

"New Orleans, La.

"Dear Sir:

"Compression tests, standard and high density, were recently made by me between the Odenheimer standard cotton bagging and cotton patches manufactured by the Lane Cotton Mills Company of New Orleans, and jute bagging and burlap patches.

### COTTON BAGGING AND COTTON PATCHES

	Pounds Per Bale
1. Weight of bagging	5
2. Weight of two patches of sufficient length and width to cover both sides of bale (1 pound each)	2
	7

### JUTE BAGGING AND BURLAP PATCHES (WOOL SACK)

	Pounds Per Bale
1. Weight of bagging	12
2. Weight of two patches of sufficient length and width to cover both sides of bale (3 pounds each)	6
	18

"Three bales were used to make tests and newly manufactured cotton and jute bagging was used to cover each bale.

"After tests were completed, careful examination was made of both cotton and jute bagging and I found the cotton bagging in as good condition as the jute bagging. In fact, both the cotton and jute bagging were in good condition, showing little effect from the strain of compressing.

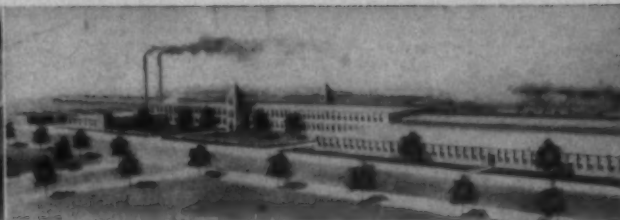
"In addition to the compressing test described above, the writer had occasion to witness a fire test which was made to determine the relative fire resistance qualifications of the respective baggings. This test showed the jute bagging to be highly inflammable—the flames spreading very quickly, whereas the cotton bagging would not ignite promptly and with no spreading of flames.

"In my opinion the cotton bagging has a decided advantage over the jute bagging from a fire protection standpoint, and no disadvantages from a compressing or handling standpoint as compared with jute bagging.

"Yours very truly,

"E. H. LOCKENBERG,

"Superintendent."



## VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

### KINGSPORT, TENN.

**BORDEN MILLS, INC.—A SPLENDID MILL, LOVELY VILLAGE HOMES AND GROUNDS, AND HAPPY, LOYAL PEOPLE**

There are times when we are at a loss for words that will adequately express our impressions of a place and people, and such is the case right now.

It was our first visit to Kingsport and the reception extended was absolutely royal. We'll never be able to express how we enjoyed every minute with these people, and we will be looking forward to the time for another visit. This is one place that we claim as our own territory, and notice is hereby given to every other representative of The Textile Bulletin to keep away!

The South will gladly welcome every Yankee who can



Girls' Band, Borden Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.

half way measure up to Superintendent George H. Hughes in those fine qualities that have won for him the loyal friendship of those who work for him as well as those "who pass that way."

And all his overseers are the same high type—sincerely interested in each other, and their employees—all working together harmoniously to make a fine record for Borden Mills.

#### BORDEN MILLS EIGHT YEARS OLD

Kingsport is practically a new town—very artistically laid off, has lovely homes, a fine business section, and miles and miles of paved streets and sidewalks.

The building of Borden Mills began September, 1924; and 400 carloads of machinery were shipped from Fall River, Mass. (second-hand, but good) to stock it. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Holyoke, who engineered the building of the mill and the pretty village. The mill began operations May 6, 1925.

The mill building is unusually well kept with plenty of room. No crowding; work runs good, and we have never

seen happier looking operatives. Most of them were trained up here.

The village homes are modern, with lovely lawns and shrubbery, and have no unsightly back lots or alleys. The mill company takes care of all the grounds and shrubbery. Rent is only 40 cents per room weekly. We



One of the Pretty Cement Homes, Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

are glad to give a few views of this pretty mill village, which has over seven miles of concrete sidewalks, as well as paved streets.

#### SOMETHING VERY UNUSUAL

This is a large mill, with 88,648 spindles and 2,010 looms. It is the only large mill we've ever seen that has never had a colored person on the payroll. We know



Village Street Scene, Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

plenty of Southern textile plants which might well emulate the example of this Northern concern in this respect and give work to deserving white people. There are few jobs around any mill that some white person would not gladly accept.

#### SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING ATTRACTIONS

One thing that shows the spirit of these people is Cal-



vary Baptist Church, a lovely brick structure costing \$22,000, and two-thirds paid for. The mill office has nicely framed pictures of Sunday school classes that tell a grand story of church pride and loyalty.

There's a fine school building, too, modern in every way.

An Emergency Hospital, joining the office, and in charge of Mrs. V. B. Minton, R. N., is splendidly equipped for good service.

The Recreation Association is an organization to be proud of. It has a fine lunch stand, with refrigeration capacity for 140 cases of cold drinks, runs refreshment carts in the mill, and every cent of profit goes for community benefit. The lunch stand is in charge of G. C. Underwood, a man who knows his business. A nice display of prints, product of Borden Mills, and printed in American Print Works, Fall River, Mass., are shown attractively in this lunch stand.

#### GET-TOGETHER MEETINGS

Once every three or four months, the "Pivot Men's Club"—leading men of the mill numbering around 100—overseers, second hands, superintendent and many invited guests—have a big banquet, with some distinguished speaker on the well planned program. One of these meetings was held Saturday evening, September 9th, when a noted lawyer, J. Ralph Worley, close to the Governor of Tennessee, brought before his audience a clear and comprehensive analysis of the NRA.

#### OUR GOOD FRIENDS AND READERS

H. C. Swann, roll cover, was the first of the 35 new subscribers to put his name on the dotted line, and we think he gave us good luck, with his hearty good wishes.

In card room, J. F. Sentell, who used to be at Victor Mill, Fayetteville, N. C., is overseer with a nice group of second hands and section men. G. H. Yow, second hand, used to be at Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C. L. D. Putnam is also a second hand; and J. E. Peppers, one of the leading card grinders on first shift. U. F. Cloninger is overseer second shift, and D. C. Chandler (son of L. L. Chandler, the overseer of spinning) is second hand in carding. George Frost, card grinder; J. C. Daniels, John Whitin and W. H. Ring are progressive young section men.

In spinning, L. L. Chandler, who served nine and one-half years at Judson Mill, Greenville, is overseer, and has been here five and one-half years. J. D. Sistare, second hand, used to be at Lancaster, S. C. D. E. Sanders is second hand in spooling and warping; C. A. Cody, second hand in slashing and drawing-in; J. J. Jordan is overseer spinning, second shift, with W. B. Chandler (another son of L. L.) second hand in spinning; Cecil Ward, second hand in spooling and warping; C. B. Scott, second hand in slashing and drawing-in; Tom Chester, C. W. Pettit, Jr., Dan White, Fred Long, Claude Threatt, C. P. Wilson and Claude Vaughn are wide-awake section men on the two shifts.

#### THE WEAVE ROOM

A motor car is driven down the broad alley to haul cloth to the cloth room, and 20,000 pounds can be hauled at once. L. F. Neal, overseer, used to be at Ninety-Six, S. C. He has been here about all the life of the mill, trained all but five of his 42 loom fixers, and all of the second hands except one. Clyde Osborne and Maurice Powell, second hands, started their textile career here. Maurice Powell and Hiram Maness were both recently promoted from loom fixing to second hands—Powell on first and Maness on second shift. C. P. Powell, night overseer weaving, came from the "Horse Creek Valley" around Langley, S. C. C. B. Sharpton, second hand, used to be at Greenwood, S. C.

M. G. Caldwell, E. D. Donald, Conley Maness, Ben Price, Grant Clonce, Charlie Rhoden and H. L. Bartley are leading loom fixers on both shifts.

W. V. Pierce is overseer the nice cloth room, where lots of pretty girls work. Howard Noel, second hand.

#### BUSINESS GIRLS

Miss Annie Howe is Superintendent Hughes' stenographer. Her mother, Eva Bodie, and her father, Marion Howe, used to work in Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C., when the writer did. I think they married there. Miss Annie is a lovely young lady and very efficient, we were told.

Miss Pauline Powell is timekeeper for the weave room; Miss Beulah Chandler (daughter of L. L. Chandler) is timekeeper for the card room; Mrs. D. E. Sanders, wife of one of the second hands, is timekeeper in the spinning room. They are all charming young ladies.

Mr. C. E. Cross isn't "cross" at all. He is the genial cashier, and the father of fine twin boys who arrived May 6th to celebrate the mill's eighth anniversary.

This is probably the biggest thing in Tennessee and is right now spending \$7,000,000 in the Kingsport plant. Our friend, John F. Locky, formerly of Troy, N. C., and other places, has a responsible position here, and a lovely home to live in. We called to see Mr. and Mrs. Locky and found our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Maple, of Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C., there on a visit.

### ASHEVILLE, N. C.

#### ASHEVILLE COTTON MILLS

We drove over Route 10 to Asheville, by Point Lookout, and enjoyed the scenery immensely. All through the mountains there were roadside homes and refreshment stands, and nearly all displayed beautiful hooked rugs. "Uncle Hamp" said if those saleswomen would look another way a few seconds he could "hook" a rug as good as any of them!

We drove by "Asheville's Playground"—one of the prettiest recreation parks we have seen, with many mechanical devices for the pleasure of young and old—quiet shady nooks and gorgeous beds of flowers.

But the place we were looking for was Asheville Cotton Mills, which, if we make no mistake, was where the Cones (of Greensboro) began their textile business 45 years ago or more. We found one of the younger Cones (Clarence N. Cone) on the job at Asheville as assistant to Superintendent Geo. R. Murphy—a gentleman who laughs at "Father Time" and refuses to accept a wrinkle. Truly Mr. Murphy looks as young as when we first met him 20 years ago. Mr. Cone had recently married and was just back from his honeymoon trip.

This is an old mill but going nicely, and making a variety of heavy colored goods. It is remarkable how people stick to their jobs here; no, not remarkable, either, when one considers the splendid personnel of the leaders, something for which Cone Mills are famous.

Superintendent Geo. R. Murphy has been here many years—even if he does look so young.

J. W. Quackenbush, overseer slashing, and J. W. Ellege, overseer weaving, and N. A. Farlow, a loom fixer, have a service record of 45 years, except that Mr. Ellege tried some other place a few months. They began work here.

J. B. Whittaker is overseer carding; L. B. Walters, overseer spinning (Mr. Walters was with the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, 9 years); B. L. Taylor is finisher; E. C. Maye, dyer; Z. W. Reynolds, master mechanic; H. N. Carter, night superintendent and overseer.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**COTTON MILL**  
**For Sale at 10% of Cost**  
 8500 Spindles  
 250 Looms  
 360 H.P. New Diesel Engine  
 Brick Buildings  
 Good Tenant Houses  
 Low Taxes—Good Location  
 A Bargain  
 For further information communi-  
 cate G. P. W., care Southern Textile  
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**WANTED**—Position as band instructor.  
 Teach all band instruments and har-  
 mony. Play cornet and harp. Sober and  
 good references. Address Band, care  
 Textile Bulletin.

### New Company Organized by Greene

Announcement is made of the for-  
 mation of the Enderley Corporation,  
 organized under New York laws, for  
 the purpose of furnishing a contact  
 between the textile industry and in-  
 vestment bankers. Edwin Farnham  
 Greene, who for twenty years was the  
 chief executive of Pacific Mills, the  
 second largest textile company in the  
 country, and for twenty-five years the  
 executive head of Lockwood, Greene

**SEAMLESS HOSIERY** — An energetic,  
 ambitious young man of many years  
 experience all branches seamless hosiery  
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 Experience includes knitting machine  
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 atizing, starting branch mills, purchas-  
 ing, experimental work and correction  
 plant troubles. Can act as superintend-  
 ent, manager, assistant executive or  
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## Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines  
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Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order

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 which insures economy, we add the painstaking care of  
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## Washburn Printing Co., Inc.

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

& Co., which became one of the larg-  
 est engineering firms in the industrial  
 field, will be president of the Ender-  
 ley Corporation. Offices will be main-  
 tained at 48 Wall Street, New York  
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In addition to acting as contact  
 between the industry and investment  
 bankers, the Enderley Corporation  
 will furnish reports and advice on en-  
 gineering and management problems  
 in the textile industry, act as broker  
 in textile securities, act as broker in  
 the sale of textile mill properties, aid  
 in securing capital for reorganiza-  
 tions, aid in effecting consolidations  
 and take options and participations  
 in special syndicates, within limits,  
 and furnish the initial capital often  
 necessary to start meritorious enter-  
 prises.

### South Carolina Mills Appeal Tax Assessments

Greenville, S. C.—Three mills in  
 South Carolina have appealed to the  
 State Tax Commission for revisions  
 in their 1933 property tax assess-  
 ments. W. G. Query, chairman, has  
 announced.

One mill each in Greenville, Ander-  
 son and York counties have asked  
 the State board of tax review to hear  
 their arguments for lower assess-  
 ments. The mills include: Conestee  
 Mills, Greenville, assessed at \$112,-  
 000 last year and in 1933; Arcadia  
 Mills at Rock Hill, assessed at \$220,-  
 000 both years; and the Anderson  
 Cotton Mills at Anderson, assessed at  
 \$588,000 this year and \$612,000 in  
 1932.


The commission fixed assessments  
 on mills in twenty-nine counties.  
 Most were kept at 1932 figures or  
 decreased. A few were increased. Ap-  
 peals will be heard later.

### Institute Gains 206 Mills

Addition of 206 cotton mills, with  
 a total of 6,920,000 spindles since the  
 last meeting of the executive com-  
 mittee, was announced at a meeting  
 of the committee of the Cotton-Tex-  
 tile Institute and made public last  
 week. This brings the membership  
 to around 500 mills, representing  
 some 21,000,000 spindles, or about  
 80 per cent, of 26,000,000 spindles  
 which were reported as active in  
 July.

The annual meeting of members  
 of the Institute will be held on Wed-  
 nesday, October 18th, at the Biltmore  
 Hotel, New York, it was announced.  
 The dates for the 1934 annual cotton  
 week were set at May 14th to 19th,  
 inclusive.





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**ATLANTA**

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For  
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**CLINTON  
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**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING  
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**"If you want to  
make a REAL  
test on rings,  
wear 'em out!"**

"The only way to KNOW what a batch of rings will do is to keep them in actual use until they are worn out. Laboratory tests on new rings can't give me any such PROOF as my years of experience with the long life and smooth running of DIAMOND FINISH Rings."

**Whitinsville (Mass.)  
SPINNING RING CO.**

**A Good thing  
to  
Remember**



That Thirty-Two years of Experience enables us to render SERVICE to the Textile Industry that cannot be duplicated in the

**Repairing, Overhauling, Dismantling and  
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*We solicit your inquiries*

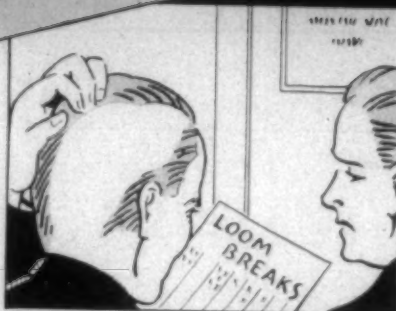
**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhaulers, Repairers, and Erectors of  
Cotton Mill Machinery

P. S. MONTY, Vice-Pres. and Sec.

# We had to have MORE PRODUCTION!

*without spending  
much to get it..*



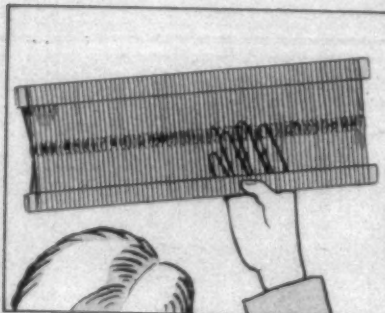
## WE WERE PUZZLED

Costs were mounting rapidly but production lagged. We couldn't afford to install new and expensive high speed equipment as some mills. But we had to compete with them. We were puzzled.



## I WATCHED

a section; saw that at least one loom in every section was idle most of the time. The loom fixers said clean warp breaks caused most of the trouble. I knew something had to be done about this.



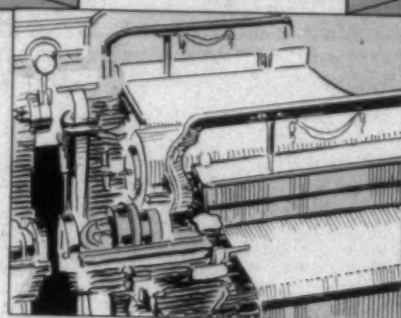
## THE TROUBLE WAS

largely with the harness, I found. It was too rigid and harsh—it chafed the warp, broke the ends and stopped the loom. Time after time this slowed up production. Wasn't there a *chafeless* harness?



## I REMEMBERED

an advertisement about Chafeless Cord—a new, improved harness with a super-smooth Warp Saving Finish. It was supposed to allow small knots, slubs and tiny bunches to go thru, without stopping the loom. I telegraphed Emmons collect.



## STEADY PRODUCTION

is the result. You ought to see that section now—warp breaks have been reduced amazingly. The loom fixer likes that bright tri-colored harness. We like it too because it helps production. Soon every section will have Chafeless Cord.

## A Practical Plan . . .

**EMMONS**  
**LOOM HARNESS CO.**

Lawrence . . . . Massachusetts

As a means of reducing weaving costs and increasing the productivity per loom and per worker many mills are switching to CHAFELESS CORD, the harness with the super-smooth finish. Equip a section; test it yourself. It is the practical way to increase production without increasing costs.